

TROPICAL STORM JACK (05W)

I. HIGHLIGHTS

The only significant tropical cyclone to occur during May, Tropical Storm Jack developed in association with an equatorial westerly wind burst (Luther et al., 1983), that involved Tropical Cyclone 27P (Adel) in the Solomon Islands in the Southern Hemisphere. As the maximum cloudiness associated with the westerly burst decreased, Jack moved steadily northward until 18 May when it turned to the west. Four days later, the tropical cyclone dissipated west of Saipan.

II. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

May

140600Z - The tropical disturbance was first mentioned in the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory as an area of persistent convection to the south of Pohnpei in the eastern Caroline Islands.

161300Z - Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert was issued based on the appearance of a ragged central dense overcast.

170000Z - JTWC released the first warning on Tropical Depression 05W after analysis of the first day-light visual satellite imagery and receiving an intensity estimate of 25 kt (13 m/sec).

180600Z - Based on an satellite intensity estimate of 35 kt (18 m/sec), Jack was upgraded to a tropical storm. (Post analysis indicates Jack most probably became a tropical storm 42 hours later at 200000Z.) 211200Z - The loss of central convection led JTWC to issue a last warning on the circulation.

220000Z - Reintensification of Jack, as indicated by the appearance of persistent central convection, prompted JTWC to resume warnings (Figure 3-05-1).

221800Z - JTWC issued its final warning on Jack as the circulation dissipated just west of Saipan due to increased upper-level wind shear.

III. IMPACT

None.

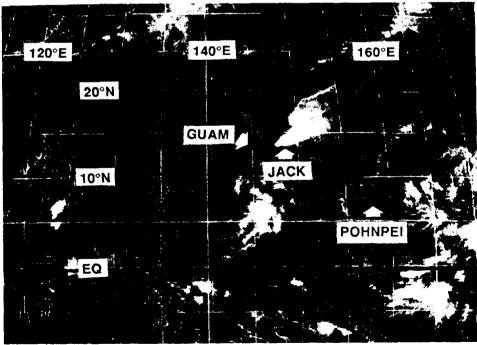


Figure 3-05-1 Jack's convection reappears just to the east of Guam (220132Z May infrared GMS imagery).